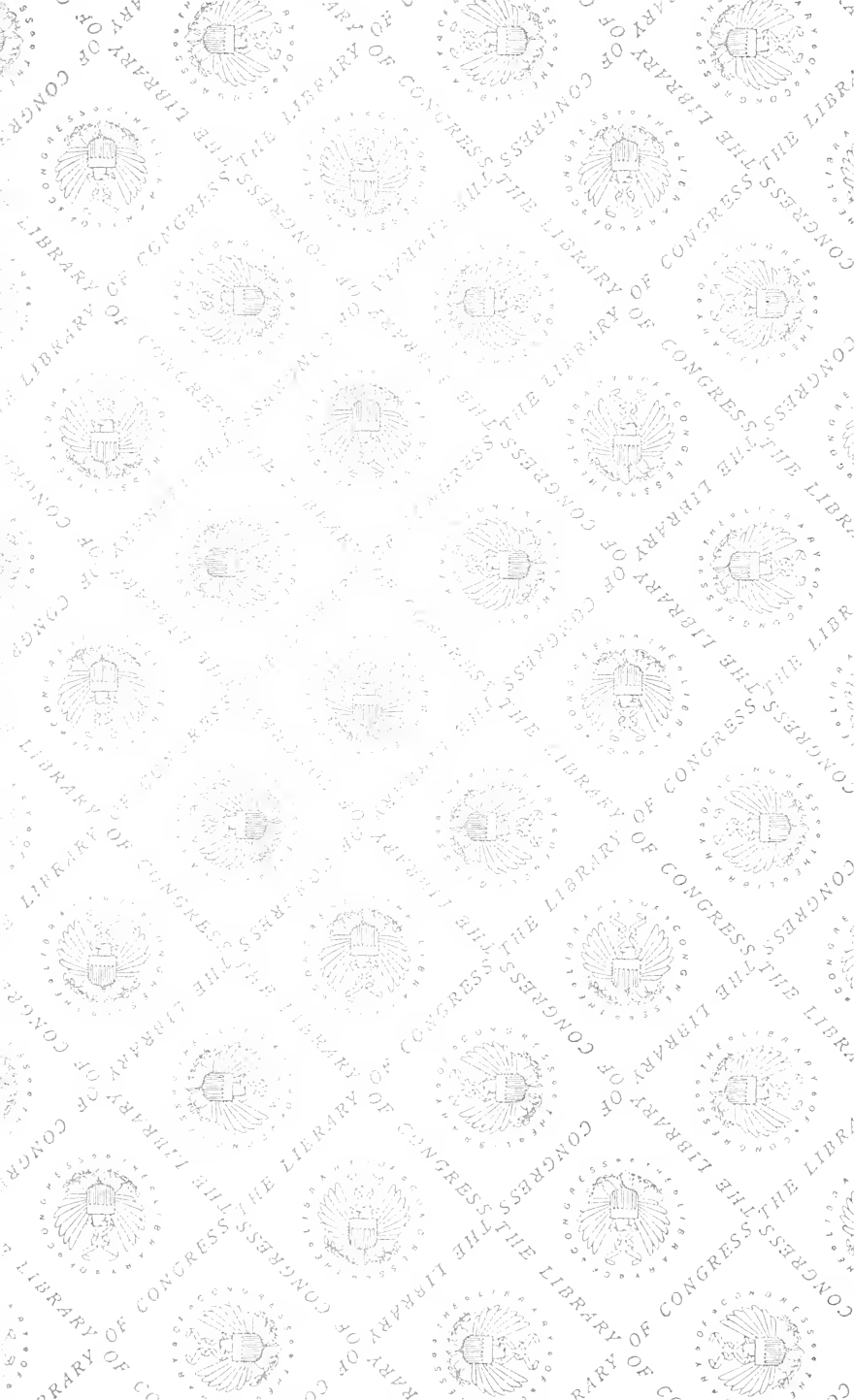


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Roxbury Historical Society.

ORGANIZED AS THE ROXBURY MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
DECEMBER 9, 1891.

REORGANIZED AS THE ROXBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
AND INCORPORATED, MAY 15, 1901.

Year-Book. 1920.



ROXBURY :
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY,
1920.

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1920

Society

1920



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Charter.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

No. 9085

Be it known That whereas William M. Olin, George H. Nason, Henry A. May, Francis Jackson Ward, John E. Gilman, George Warren, Dependence S. Waterman, Oliver D. Greene, Solomon A. Bolster, Augustus Bacon, John Carr, Isaac P. Gragg, William W. Davis, Edwin U. Curtis, Martin L. Cate, John A. Scott, William E. Shay, Frank Ferdinand, John C. Cook, Kilby Page, Harlan P. Whitcomb, Francis B. Perkins, John Perrins, Jr., Herbert F. Morse, L. Foster Morse, Edward Seaver, John D. Williams, Horace T. Rockwell, Jediah P. Jordan, Nathan A. M. Dudley, Joseph L. Bergman, Gorham Rogers, Thomas R. Mathews, James L. Hilliard, Alfred Newmarch, Samuel C. Jones, William A. Gaston, Robert A. Jordan, George H. Waterman, and Joseph H. Frothingham have associated themselves with the intention of forming a corporation under the name of the

ROXBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

for the purpose of 1st: perpetuating the History of Roxbury, and its military citizens and organizations; 2d: encouraging the volunteer militia; 3d: advocating measures and principles that will tend to strengthen the patriotism of the community, and have complied with the provisions of the Statutes of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided, as appears from the certificate of the President, Treasurer, Clerk, Executive Committee and Trustees having the power of Directors of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations, and recorded in this office:

Now, Therefore, I, William M. Olin, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, **do hereby certify** that said William M. Olin, George H. Nason, Henry A. May, Francis Jackson Ward, John E. Gilman, George Warren, Dependence S. Waterman, Oliver D. Greene, Solomon A. Bolster, Augustus Bacon, John Carr, Isaac P. Gragg, William W. Davis, Edwin U. Curtis, Martin L. Cate, John A. Scott, William E. Shay, Frank Ferdinand, John C. Cook, Kilby Page, Harlan P. Whitcomb, Francis B. Perkins, John Perrins, Jr., Herbert F. Morse, L. Foster Morse, Edward Seaver, John D. Williams, Horace T. Rockwell, Jediah P. Jordan, Nathan A. M. Dudley, Joseph L. Bergman, Gorham Rogers, Thomas R. Mathews, James L. Hilliard, Alfred Newmarch, Samuel C. Jones, William A. Gaston, Robert A. Jordan, George H. Waterman, and Joseph H. Frothingham, their associates and successors, are legally organized and established as and are hereby made an existing corporation under the name of the

ROXBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

with the powers, rights, and privileges, and subject to the limitations, duties, and restrictions which by law appertain thereto.

Seal

Witness my official signature hereunto subscribed, and the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hereunto affixed, this fifteenth of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

10 Cent
U. S.
Documentary
Stamp.

WILLIAM M. OLIN
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Roxbury Historical Society.

Officers for 1920.

President.

CHARLES T. COTTRELL.

Vice-Presidents.

WALTER BALLANTYNE, FREDERIC W. RUGG,
JOHN A. BRETT.

Secretary.

WALTER R. MEINS.

Executive Committee.

The President, Vice-Presidents and Secretary, ex-officiis,

JOHN E. GILMAN, CHARLES E. WIGGIN,
EDWARD SEAVER, JOHN C. REDMOND,
AUGUSTUS P. CALDER, HARRY C. BYRNE,
SHERWIN L. COOK.

Board of Trustees of the Permanent Fund.

AUGUSTUS BACON, *Chairman,*
EDIAH P. JORDAN, *Secretary,* FREDERIC W. RUGG, *Treasurer,*
CHARLES W. COUSENS, WILFRED BOLSTER.

Programme for 1920.

Quarterly Meeting, Wednesday, March 10, 8 P. M.

ROUGHING IT WITH THE AMERICAN INDIAN.
HON. J. WESTON ALLEN, Attorney General.

THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF GENERAL WILLIAM HEATH.
(Prize Essay, awarded Society's Gold Medal, 1919.)
MASTER FESSENDEN A. NICHOLS, a student in Roxbury Latin School.

Quarterly Meeting, Wednesday, June 9, 8 P. M.

THE ART OF SINGING IN THE OLD BAY COLONY.
(With illustrative selections by Quartette of the First Church, Roxbury.)
MR. JOHN ALBREE, Historian.

Joseph Warren Commemoration, Thursday, June 17, 9.30 A. M.

ORATION.
HIS HONOR CHANNING H. COX, Lieutenant-Governor.
(At Swedenborgian Church, Joseph Warren Square.)

Quarterly Meeting, Wednesday, September 8, 8 P. M.

BOLSHEVISM IN AMERICA.
HON. ALBERT P. LANGTRY, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Annual Meeting, Wednesday, December 8, 8 P. M.

MEN AND POLITICS.
HON. LOUIS A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer, United Shoe Machinery Co.

Historical Hall.

Municipal Court Building, Roxbury Street.

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC, WEDNESDAYS, 2 TO 5 P. M.

Exhibition of the Society's collection of numerous photographs, maps, medals, curiosities, etc., relating to the history of Roxbury.

Visitors are requested to register. They may obtain the privileges of the Society's Library by procuring a written order from the Secretary, but under no circumstances are visitors to remove books from the Hall.

Members may borrow not more than two volumes at any one time, to be returned on request and in any event within four weeks. A written order for the particular volume desired must be obtained from the Secretary.

Roxbury's Historical Landmarks.

The visitor to Roxbury will usually come from Boston either by elevated or surface cars to the Dudley Street station. Shortly before reaching his destination he will pass on his left the Eustis Street Burying Ground. This burial ground, the oldest in Roxbury, contains the old parish tomb of the First Church, wherein the dust of John Eliot mingles with that of five of his successors in the ministry. Near the entrance at the corner is the Dudley tomb, covered with a marble slab which takes the place of the original plate of pewter, cut out by American soldiers of the Roxbury camp during the siege of Boston and melted into bullets. In this tomb are buried the remains of the two colonial governors and the chief-justice whom the Dudley family furnished to the Province of Massachusetts Bay. Near by is the grave of Robert Calef, the famous opponent of the witchcraft persecutions. The oldest headstone is at the grave of a child of Samuel Danforth, the colleague of Eliot, bearing the date of 1653.

Leaving the Dudley Street station on the lower level on the westerly side, the visitor will proceed up Roxbury Street, passing the first street, called Guild Row, whereon was early located the Roxbury Latin School, and on its western side the Dudley family homestead, later the site of the Roxbury Universalist Church. Near the corner of the next street, Shawmut Avenue, stands the old home of Gilbert Stuart, the famous painter, now, alas, fallen upon evil days. Just beyond on the other side, is the new Court House, a well-built, modern structure containing on the lower floor the rooms of the Roxbury Historical Society, which hold an excellent collection of local and general historic relics. The Court House is erected on the site of the old Washington School, which was the grammar school attended by all Roxbury boys during the middle years of the last century. A further walk brings one to the old-fashioned meeting-house of the First Church in Roxbury. This is the famous church over which John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians, was settled, and was the religious home of Warren and Heath of Revolutionary times. The present structure was built shortly after the Revolution, and contains the pew in which General Heath worshipped and one of the Apostle Eliot's chairs. It is open daily from one to three

o'clock, and has on its walls memorial tablets to many noted Roxbury citizens. On the other side of the street, just beyond the church, is the house that was used as the headquarters of General Thomas during the siege of Boston.

Turning abruptly from the Thomas house and crossing Roxbury Street at the point of its juncture with Centre Street, one comes upon Paul Dudley's famous "Parting Stone," indicating on one hand the road to Cambridge and Watertown, along the present Roxbury Street, and on the other the road to Dedham and Rhode Island, along what is now Centre Street. Just to the northeast of Centre Street, Highland Street leaves the square. Beyond, looking towards Dudley Street, may be seen the old Norfolk House, once a famous hostelry, now used as an industrial school.

Proceeding up Highland Street, one passes the corner of Morely Street, where stood the old-fashioned, pillared home of Edward Everett Hale, now moved farther down on Morely Street and used for apartments. Just beyond the site of Dr. Hale's old home, which he used to describe as the first Greek temple on the right, on Linwood Street, is the stately old Kittredge mansion, afterwards occupied by Nathaniel J. Bradley, the architect. The house formerly faced on Highland Street, surrounded by spacious gardens extending from Linwood Street to Cedar Street. Continuing along Highland Street, after crossing Cedar Street, there appears on the right a notable ledge of the curious Roxbury pudding-stone. Number one hundred and twenty-five Highland Street is the house in which William Lloyd Garrison, the liberator, resided for many years, now used most appropriately as St. Monica's Home for Colored Women. A few steps farther on is Fort Avenue, which leads directly to the site of the Roxbury High Fort, famous in the siege of Boston. In the centre of the grounds rises the slender tower, visible in so many parts of Boston, and best known as the Roxbury Standpipe. It has been converted into an observatory by the City of Boston. The lines of the Fort, levelled many years ago, have been restored, and cannon, specially cast in Revolutionary form, have been placed in the original positions.

Returning from the Fort by way of Beech Glen Street, on the other side of the grounds, one crosses Highland Street to Hawthorne Street, goes through Ellis Street to Thornton Street, and thence northerly to Oakland Street, which leads directly to the car line on Washington Street. The visitor

can either take a car back to the Dudley Street station and transfer to a car going up Warren Street, or continue across Dale Street to Warren Street. In the latter case, he will pass Washington Park, formerly called Honeysuckle Hill, with its picturesque rocks and trees, a famous coasting place in times gone by. At the corner of Walnut Avenue and Dale Street, the Walnut Avenue Congregational Church stands on what was the Apostle Eliot's cow pasture. On reaching Warren Street, the visitor will again turn north and, passing the Roxbury High School on his right and Walnut Avenue, a broad thoroughfare, upon his left, will come to the Roxbury Masonic Temple, and just beyond, on the opposite corner, to the Mead house, the oldest house in Roxbury. He will then reach, after a few steps, Joseph Warren Square, a small triangular piece of ground, on which was erected in 1904 the admirable statue of Joseph Warren by Paul W. Bartlett. Across the street, a little farther north, is the dignified stone mansion owned by the Warren family and marking the site of the birthplace of Joseph Warren. The house is marked by two tablets—one to the memory of the Revolutionary patriot, the other to Dr. John Warren, a famous surgeon—erected by Dr. John Collins Warren. The Warren farm covered a large amount of territory on the easterly side of Warren Street, reaching from Moreland Street on the south to Warren Place, three blocks below on the north.

Still farther down on the right, one turns up Winthrop Street to Kearsarge Avenue, named in commemoration of the great sea fight of Admiral Winslow, whose home was situated on the westerly side of the street. On the easterly side is the Roxbury Latin School, erected in 1853. Twenty-five years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, John Eliot established "The Grammar School in the easterly part of the Town of Roxbury," which is today the legal and seldom used title of the school. It has been maintained with practical continuity, and is the oldest endowed school in the country. It numbers Joseph Warren among its former masters and very many Roxbury notables of national reputation among its graduates. In days not long since passed it was presided over for many years by the well-known and accomplished scholar, William Coe Collar, whom Dr. D. O. S. Lowell, the present headmaster, characterizes as one of the kindest and justest men that it could be one's privilege to know. The school is free to every boy residing within the limits of the old town of Roxbury, which, in addition to Roxbury proper, include Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury and a great portion of the Back Bay.

Returning to Warren Street, one follows the tracks to Dudley Street, and there, taking a car for Upham's Corner, may alight at Shirley Street, and turn down to the famous Shirley Eustis house, one of the finest specimens of colonial architecture extant, and being cared for by the Shirley-Eustis House Association.

This list of Roxbury landmarks is far from complete, but has been placed in the Year-Book chiefly to assist those who may desire a brief guide to some of our historic localities.

Annual Gold Medal Prize

in the Roxbury Latin School.

The Roxbury Historical Society offers an annual gold medal, to be competed for in the three upper classes of the Roxbury Latin School, for the best essay on Roxbury history.

The vote of the Society authorizing the prize provides that the Executive Committee shall annually appoint three competent persons to act as judges and that a subject shall be selected annually by the judges in conference with the Headmaster of the School. The essays must contain not less than twenty-five hundred words, and must be submitted on or before December fifteenth in each year to enable the judges to make the award so that the medal can be presented and the prize-winning essay read by its author at the quarterly meeting of the Society on the second Wednesday of March following. A student who has once been awarded the medal is ineligible to again compete therefor. The Headmaster of the School is authorized to withhold any essays that in his judgment are not of a sufficiently high standard to warrant consideration in the competition.

The Executive Committee has appointed as judges of this year's contest, Hon. John D. McLaughlin, one of the Justices of the Superior Court; Mr. Philip Hale, of the editorial staff of the Boston Herald; and Walter R. Meins, Esq., the Secretary of the Society. The judges, after conference with Dr. D. O. S. Lowell, Headmaster of the School, have selected "The Roxbury Dudleys in History," as the subject for this year's competition.

Competitors should first submit their essays to the Headmaster of the School for his approval, and then forward them to the Secretary of the Society before the required date.

The gold medal bears a reproduction of the seal of the Society, a suitable inscription, and the name of the winner. The prize-winning essay is published annually in the Year-Book.

The Life and Public Services of General William Heath.*

By FESSENDEN A. NICHOLS.

To state definitely that any single time or circumstance began the hostility between England and America — two lands of one blood — would be nearly as unfounded as if some astronomer should attempt to show that the Earth as a complete body was created by a stray mass from a wild comet. But we *do* know that these two lands were — from the very beginning — through some unfortunate cause not in proper harmony. Dissatisfaction among a few grew to hatred among many: and by the year 1770 this hatred took form in societies of American patriots who drew up resolutions of protest to the oppressive British government and proceeded to back up their words by military force. In Massachusetts the dissension was liveliest; first in the town meetings and then in the secret Committees “of Safety” and “of Correspondence.”

The first to be formed was the “Committee of Correspondence,” made up of the patriots of the times throughout the State. They kept in touch with each other by letter, and in that way would decide upon an action during a crisis. One of those who took an active part in this organization was William Heath of Roxbury.

William Heath played a role in the War of the American Revolution which brought upon him no world-wide glory such as the Green Mountain lad, Ethan Allen, won. His duties, however, were just as necessary to the country and he fulfilled them with the utmost prudence.

To him fell a small but fertile estate in Roxbury which had first been made useful for agriculture in 1632.† In that year a William Heath came over from Nazing, England, and settled on the same farm which Heath the Revolutionary General tilled in his youth and on which he first saw light, March 2, 1737. During his whole life General Heath took pride in this

* Prize essay, awarded Society's gold medal, 1919.

† *Town of Roxbury*, Drake, p. 387.

estate and lived with the truly democratic joy of a common farmer when not on the field of war or serving as a public officer. A visitor remarked that Heath entirely appreciated the fact that his cider was superior to that of any one else!‡

When twenty-two years old he married Sarah Lockwood of Cambridge. She survived her husband by a few months. They had five children,— four sons and one daughter.*

As a private citizen Heath was democratic, occasionally riding to church in an ox-cart to set an example to his aristocratic brethren;† but as a soldier he was proud of his rank. He was often seen walking to Boston, gun on his shoulder, on his way to the drill meetings of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.*

From the very first of his important military career, William Heath strictly obeyed his superior officers. While a lieutenant in the command of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, on a field day nearly ten years before the breaking out of hostilities, an order came for the company to retire from the Common without firing the customary salute (in order to give precedence to British troops which were coming to town). This being an order from an officer in His Majesty's service must be obeyed without hesitation, thought Lieutenant Heath; but this breach of their liberties caused much resentment among the men. Heath complied with the order, and they marched to Faneuil Hall, the headquarters of the Artillery Company, in silence. When dismissed, one sergeant, Hopestill Capen by name, rushed to his house-top and fired three shots into the air to show his resentment to the British commander's order — and he did not vote for Heath thereafter.‡

Heath joined the Artillery Company because the local Roxbury Militia was much too lifeless for him. He was always increasing his store of knowledge by carefully studying every military treatise obtainable. As a captain of the first regiment of militia in Suffolk County, Governor Bernard noticed his ability and zeal. The governor publicly declared "that he would not only make him a colonel of the regiment, but a general officer also, if it were in his power."§ Heath's extreme views on American Independence, however, soon changed the Loyal governor's mind about it.

* *History of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company*, p. 129.

† *Town of Roxbury*, Drake, p. 390.

‡ *History of Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company*, p. 130.

§ *New England Magazine*, new series, Vol. 3, pp. 513 *et seq.*

Heath's sentiments were distinctly in favor of separation from England; this is confirmed by the fact that he was an associate of such men as Adams and Warren. In 1770 he wrote to the "Boston Gazette," urging military organization to defend the land "from foreign enemies."†

The first Continental Congress had drawn up a list of grievances to the Royal British government, and the colonies were awaiting answer when a new organization of the patriots in Massachusetts alarmed the British garrison stationed in Boston. The "Provincial Congress," as the leaders termed it, had as its active element a "Committee of Safety" which proceeded to form a body of militia to be ready at a moment's notice. These militia men were popularly known as "the Minute Men." This was exactly what Heath had pleaded for in his letter to the "Boston Gazette"; and in the formation of this force he played a leading part. Military stores were gathered and put into a round-house at Concord by order of the Provincial Congress. It was to take these stores that the British troops were sent to Concord on April 19, 1775, although the British Commander, General Gage, had reasons of greater consequence, namely to see if any resistance would be offered by the minute men.

On the evening of April 18, William Heath (then a brigadier-general by act of Congress) was returning homeward from a meeting at Arlington of the Committee of Safety — of which he was an officer. On the road he met "eight or nine British officers riding towards Lexington."* This excited his suspicion (as it did that of others), and they were, in truth, out spying and gaining knowledge of the country.*

General Gage had received an order from England to arrest Samuel Adams and John Hancock to be tried by an English court for high treason. On the eighteenth of April, 1775, a force of eight hundred Britishers set out on the road to Concord to seize the military stores at Concord and to arrest Adams and Hancock on the way. But through Joseph Warren's vigilance, the Britisher's movements were reported to Paul Revere, who, in turn, warned "every Middlesex village and farm" as well as Adams and Hancock.

By the time the Redcoats reached Concord, a spirited force of hundreds of farmers had been called together. Without accomplishing their object, the Britishers wheeled about and were urged back to Boston by dauntless farmers — the minute

† *New England Magazine*, Vol. 3, p. 513 *et seq.*

* *Heath's Memoirs*, p. 19.

men. Nor did the minute men stop their fiery method of greeting to the Britishers until the trained troops of King George III were again safe on their ships. At Lexington the only general officer on the field that day, Brigadier-General Heath did his best to make a more effective organization of the American forces. With him was Dr. Warren; and they placed the forces which kept coming in every minute. At one time the British force just escaped capture, when Lord Percy came up with twelve hundred men.

When those left of the defeated British had reached Boston at sunset, General Heath placed sentinels around the city,* and so was the siege begun.

As commander-in-chief of the fast-increasing army, which came from twenty-three towns (up to sunset), General Heath gave the first orders of any general officer during the war which made us independent.†

Next day (April 20), Major General Ward of Massachusetts took the command. General Heath was placed in the Roxbury camp, where he stayed until the arrival of General Washington on July the second.‡

Having been made Commander-in-Chief of the American Army by the Continental Congress, Washington took over the forces drawn up around Boston. His first move was to train the recruits, and fortunately for the American cause General Howe, the British commander in Boston, kept his troops quiet, awaiting political changes which he hoped would soon come about, reuniting the two factions. During the whole winter the Americans trained, extended the fortifications around Boston, and engaged in skirmishes with the British.

In the building of fortifications, General Heath played an important part; and in two cases his problem was difficult. Breastworks were started on Cobble's Hill, Cambridge; and on the night of November 23, 1775, the finishing of the work was entrusted to General Heath. An attack was expected and reinforcements were prepared accordingly. As the work progressed, no interruption was made, and during the whole night the British did not molest the trench-diggers.* A month later General Heath was entrusted with another such work at Leechmore's Point, also in Cambridge. This time the fatigue men were cannonaded; but through his characteristic caution Heath lost not a man. In fact, a surgeon who went along expecting a

* *Old Landmarks of Boston*, Drake.

† *Heath's Memoirs*, p. 24.

‡ *Heath's Memoirs*, p. 26.

bloody time, did not even open up his case.* A British ship, anchored near by, made our general feel uneasy; and therefore he placed sentinels near the shore to cry "shot" when the smoke should be seen issuing from the cannon. Soon the cry was heard, and the men lay flat on the ground. The cannon-ball fell to earth in their midst, merely tossing up the earth. The British ship kept up this cannonade until they tired of the waste of shots; and, except for these interruptions, the work proceeded until nightfall, when the troops retired to Cambridge — the breastworks finished.** Here General Heath used to good effect his caution, which — in later battles — proved his undoing.

Grasping an opportunity made by the enemy's neglect, General Washington occupied Dorchester Heights, and the next morning (March 17, 1776) the British fleet had left Boston. It being fairly certain that the fleet would eventually sail to New York, an advance brigade of the American Army was sent thither with William Heath, then a Major-General, at the head.† When the British fleet did arrive and attempt to take New York, the first great battles were begun in the winning of which Washington, as well as his generals, deserves much credit; but in the saving of his army from total destruction Washington's strategy was indispensable. Yet when there was an important position to be held which required a man of discipline and a general of caution, William Heath was one on whom Washington could rely — and the Commander-in-Chief knew it, too; for it was in such positions that Washington placed him.

The command at New York — which Heath held at first — was of just such a sort: requiring prudence and discipline. When the British overran that city, and Washington hastily retreated into New Jersey, Heath was given the command of the Highlands along the upper Hudson river, — a position of critical importance which, if out of the Americans' hands, would sever communications between New England and Washington's army in New Jersey.†

While the recruiting of men in New York was carried on, under adverse conditions and in unsuitable barracks, disease swept the army, and especially did that unconquered scourge small-pox play havoc among all. The hospitals were full; all sorts of barns and shacks were utilized; and at one time sufferers

* *Heath's Memoirs*, p. 41.

** *Heath's Memoirs*, p. 42.

† *New England Magazine*, p. 513 *et seq.*

"whose countenances were but an index of the dejection of spirit and the distress they endured" lay by the hundreds groaning on the ground or under bushes. "Our General" himself (as Heath chose to call himself in his Memoirs) having been inoculated with vaccine spent a month of suffering as a result of this operation. He called it a "pretty severe" attack.*

While guarding the Highlands along the Hudson, Heath got into a quarrel with a major-general of the American Army whose loyalty has been questioned. This officer had formerly been in the British Army, and retiring on half pay came to America where, on the outbreak of the war, he pretended Revolutionary sympathies. His ambition was to be the commander-in-chief, and his jealousy of Washington as such was apparent. This vanity made "Major-General Charles Lee shamefully disregard the orders of his superior officer when the latter was hard pressed in New Jersey and called upon Lee for help.

Lee had been placed in command of a large force on the east bank of the Hudson. When in a perilous retreat Washington dispatched a note to Lee's headquarters, which came first to Major-General Heath, the latter immediately forwarded the urgent message which read, "We are fleeing before the British — I pray you to push and join us." Lee wrote back to Heath that he had received "a recommendation — not a positive order — to move his troops across the river" and with many excuses for not complying with the "recommendation," requested General Heath to send two thousand of his troops as a substitute !†

At this critical moment, when instant action was so necessary, a series of letters was begun in which Lee's conduct was disgracefully insubordinate, and in which Heath proved his true loyalty to his Commander-in-Chief. Of course Heath refused to supply two thousand men in place of that quota from Lee's strong force because that would be contrary to special instructions which were given to him: to defend the Highlands. In an arrogant tone Lee declared that he himself would take that number of men from Heath's forces, and commanded him to have the men in readiness. In this manner Lee tried to make himself Heath's superior, but since both of them were of the same rank, Heath was not unaware of his rightful stand. To this last threat Heath replied: "I have the salvation of the general (Washington) and army so much at heart that the

* *Heath's Memoirs*, p. 55.

† *New England Magazine*, Vol. 3, p 513 et seq.

least recommendation from him to march my division, or any part of it, over the river should have been instantly obeyed, without waiting for a positive order." This was a stinging rebuke, one which Lee more than deserved, and a reply for which Heath deserves praise.

Upon writing to Washington of the affair, Heath's actions were fully approved.* The persistence of Heath in obeying orders finally brought Lee to his sense of what was right, for he politely informed the disturbed Heath that he would not requisition the two thousand men.* He then crossed the river, with his whole division to New Jersey and, while sleeping in a farm-house apart from his troops, was captured by a band of British dragoons. This was a very unwise action of Lee's, and had the appearance of treachery.*

The want of more troops in New Jersey compelled Washington to order Heath's division across the river. Heath promptly moved, but had not advanced far in New Jersey when his orders were changed by reason of the fear of the Americans in New York, who were left without protection on the north.

His order was to go back near New York and, if opportunity came, to attack the outposts on the northern end of the city. He arrived before Fort Independence (in the upper part of New York) on January 18, 1777. His force being somewhat large he demanded the fort to surrender, after attacking an outpost which retreated. This skirmish was magnified into a great battle throughout the country, and Washington in New Jersey hoped that it would distract the attention of some of his oppressors there.* But lacking proper equipment and having no heavy artillery the commander knew an attack by storm was impossible. A storm, moreover, arose which — by destroying much ammunition — shattered all possibilities of a siege, and upon consulting the general officers (among whom were Lincoln and Wooster), Heath decided to withdraw.* But besides the storm, a sally from the fort created a panic among one division, and Heath at once ordered the entire army before Fort Independence to withdraw to Peekskill in the Highlands.†

This was the only major campaign upon which Heath was ever sent; and here his caution brought about his temporary downfall. In army circles he was ridiculed, and from Washington he received a slight reprimand in a letter written

* *New England Magazine*, Vol. 3, p. 513 *et seq.*

† *Heath's Memoirs*, p. 7.

in such a friendly way that the pleasant relations between the two were not broken.

Whether to avoid this ridicule or for other reasons, Heath obtained a furlough to go to his Roxbury farm for a while; but before he had started, he received an order to take command of the Department of the East from which Major-General Ward had just resigned. Here he showed adaptability in organizing and forwarding to the main army recruits (which was at that time an extremely difficult task by reason of the frequent reverses of the American Army); in sending supplies; and in protecting his command.*

While Heath was holding this command, the Britishers under Burgoyne, captured at Saratoga, came under his charge. There were some disturbances among the British captives, and their officers were inclined to hold the American soldiers and officers in contempt. On one occasion a British officer was shot trying to pass by a sentinel when challenged. The second in command (when he had had power), General Phillips, sharply criticized General Heath's defence of the sentinel, and they engaged in sharp words about it. The sentinel — with Heath as defender — was vindicated by the Continental Congress. With Burgoyne, his prisoner, Heath was as friendly as could be expected under the circumstances.

Heath's headquarters during his stay in Boston were at the Honorable Thomas Russell's house. Here he entertained Count D'Estaing, one of our French allies; Pulaski, the Polish patriot, who, as general in the American army, received his mortal wound; Silas Deane, a diplomat for the American Colonies; and the captured British generals, Burgoyne, Phillips, and Riedesel (a Prussian by birth).†

In recognition of his abilities, General Heath was appointed a Commissioner of the Board of War, a position for which his experience seemed to qualify him. Preferring to be able to exercise his command as Major-General, he declined the appointment.*

When General Gates took command of the Department of the East, Heath, who had expressed the desire to return to the army, was greatly pleased to receive the order to go to West Point, where he took command in June, 1779. At this time the British held the Hudson up to Stony Point — dangerously near the fortress at West Point — and they were anxious to take West

* *Old Landmarks of Boston*, Drake, p. 383.

† *New England Magazine*, p. 513, *et seq.*

Point in order to weaken the American Forces.† Therefore this command was a very important one, requiring the wisdom of an expert soldier. The danger from the British on the south was stopped when Anthony Wayne took Stony Point by storm in July, 1779.† After being at West Point for a year, a longing for "Old Roxbury" overcame Our General — at any rate he obtained a furlough and went to his farm for a brief visit, until a French fleet under Count de Rochambeau was reported nearing Rhode Island.

Washington desired them to be courteously received by "a person of discretion and judgment." He selected General Heath to carry this out, and thereupon Heath went to Newport to meet the Count and his five to six thousand soldiers. The General carefully looked out for the comforts of the officers and men, and became popular with them.* The coming of these, our French allies, occurred during the darkest days of the Revolution, but the joy which they caused to the Patriots was dulled into bitter despair when an English fleet blockaded the French at Newport.† The friendship between Rochambeau and Heath grew as the days went on, and Heath was urged to stay with him for over a month, although his desire to rejoin the army was often expressed to Washington, who also urged him to "reconcile himself with staying with him (Rochambeau) a while longer." Rochambeau wrote further to Washington: "I shall keep with me, if you think proper, General William Heath, whose ardor, spirit and activity are absolutely necessary to me."

At length Washington wrote to Heath, telling him about Arnold's treason and requesting him to take command at West Point again. With no little pleasure at having his former command again, yet shocked at the news of his former brother general's treason, Heath took leave of his French friends to go to West Point.*

In the spring of 1781 the army was in danger of disbanding unless immediate relief from the shortage of food could be found.* Heath brought this fact to Washington's notice; this resulted in Heath's mission to the New England states to persuade the legislature in session to act. This duty was efficiently performed by the General, and ample supplies were forwarded to the army henceforth.*

† *War of Independence*, Fiske, p. 166.

* *New England Magazine*, p. 513 *et seq.*

Returning again to the army, Heath was placed in command of the right wing, and during Washington's brilliant campaign against Cornwallis in Virginia, he was in command of all the forces left on the Hudson.* Washington took with him from the North all the French and a part of the Continental troops. Major-General Heath was instructed "to hold the Highlands and the Hudson against any attack; to guard against forays from the North; to keep a sharp watch on the British forces; and, while as a general rule acting on the defensive only, to strike a blow at the enemy's outposts should opportunity offer." The force left in his command was powerful enough to be a considerable menace to the British in New York,* and the soldiers were kept in constant readiness for any offensive movement.

Aside from foraging parties and frequent attacks on the enemy's outposts, there were but two large movements of the Army on the Hudson. When the news of the treacherous attack by Arnold upon his place of boyhood — Connecticut — was received, a detachment of artillery and of Connecticut troops was ordered to the scene of the invasion. But Arnold had finished his disgraceful work, and was already back in New York, when the reserves arrived upon the plundered land.* Not long after, a band of Britishers from Canada were ravaging the country north of Albany, and when the people in that town became alarmed, Heath sent a detachment from his army to join the militia from western Massachusetts. The appearance of such a large force induced the Britishers to retire — but not without meeting a group of soldiers in the Mohawk Valley which resulted in much loss of life and a crushing defeat of the Britishers.*

While in command of the Army on the Hudson, Heath had done all that was expected of him, and had kept the army in an efficient state of discipline which was very important, and for which the General received the cordial thanks of Washington when he returned a victor, after an eight months absence.

With the exception of some partisan warfare in the South and on the borders, the war was over. General Washington in his gigantic movement around Yorktown really brought it to a close, making it a sweeping victory for the cause of America's Independence. Negotiations for peace were begun in Paris, and fearing no further trouble Congress lessened the army by discharges and furloughs.

* *New England Magazine*, p. 513, *et seq.*

When at length all the other major-generals had gone to their homes, and Heath was about to depart, his commander-in-chief requested him to wait for a letter which Heath prized "above any patent of nobility from a sovereign of the widest power." This letter is a testimony of thanks from a man who knew Heath's merits and failings, but a man who never declared anything unless he meant it. The letter follows:

" (PRIVATE)

" Headquarters, June 24, 1783.

" Dear Sir,— Previous to your departure from the Army, I wish to take an opportunity of expressing my sentiments of your services, my obligation for your assistance, and my wishes for your future felicity.

" Our object is at last attained; the arrangements are almost completed, and the day of separation is now at hand. Permit me, therefore, to thank you for the trouble you have lately taken in the arrangement of the corps under your charge, as well as for all your former cheerful and able exertions in the public service. Suffer me to offer this last testimony of my regard to your merit; and give me leave, my dear sir, to assure you of the real affections and esteem with which I am, and shall at all times, and under all circumstances continue to be.

Your sincere friend
and humble servant,
(Signed) G. WASHINGTON."

With the precious letter in his pocket (if he had one such convenience), Our General started on the long road to Roxbury — a tedious journey in those days. There he remained for four years — the longest period during which he did not hold some duty to the nation, state, or people from the year 1770 — when he was first a member of the General Court in Massachusetts.*

He again was elected to the General Court in 1788 — this time as a Representative.** It was during that year that the first dangerous opposition to the new United States Constitution was given by a state which — in 1770-'75 — led in the resistance to British oppression.† Massachusetts was (as it still is considered) very slow about adopting new plans — suspecting them as being too radical or unnecessary.

* *Heath's Memoirs*, p. 402.

** *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

† *Hart's American History*, p. 188-9.

And so it was about adopting the Constitution. It called together a Convention (of which William Heath was one of the three hundred fifty members) to act upon it — even as every other state (except Rhode Island) did. By compromises and amendments (to be offered as suggestions) the Convention — which at the first was known to be hostile to it — adjourned after a test vote was taken February 6, 1788, adopting the Constitution by only nineteen votes. The remaining three states necessary to put it into effect, influenced by Massachusetts' action, ratified within four months.

Heath was one of the eight members of Governor Hancock's council in 1789-'90.‡ The next three years, as a State Senator* Heath received more knowledge of the State which he helped govern. Although never a popular man, he was respected for his long and honorable service in the Revolutionary War. In subsequent years he was often proposed as governor,† and was actually elected lieutenant-governor in 1806, but he refused to accept the office† which thereupon fell to Levi Lincoln.

In 1812 Heath was chosen by the people as Presidential Elector, and he voted along with every other Elector from Massachusetts for De Witt Clinton, who lost in the Electoral College to James Madison. His defeated opponent in the campaign for Presidential Elector was none other than ex-President John Adams.

Although not a lawyer by profession, ex-General Heath accepted the appointment as Judge of Probate in the newly established Norfolk County, and went back and forth from Roxbury to the Court House (in Dedham), nearly every day until his death in 1814.

On January 26 — two days after William Heath's life-blood grew cold — upon the opening of session in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, Mr. Otis rose and announced: "The venerable Heath; the companion of Washington; the honest patriot; the Christian soldier; — has paid the debt of Nature. He was, before his decease, probably the only surviving general of the army that gave us Independence; and his memory is dear to his country." Forthwith it was resolved that "The Legislature adjourn on Friday, the 28th, to attend his funeral, and that the members wear a suitable badge of mourning as a token

‡ *History of Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company*, p. 129.

* *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

† *History of Ancient and Honorable Artillery*, p. 131.

of respect to his memory." Not only a goodly number of Senators, as well as Representatives, but also the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company attended the funeral.*

Up to twenty years ago no head-stone marked his burial-place,† and if it be true that his remains are yet unmarked, either a deplorable lack of interest has been shown by succeeding generations, or there is an unaccountable mistake somewhere.

William Heath was a man whom we should not ignore, merely mentioning him as "one of the Major-Generals of the American Revolution," as the larger histories read. His name (as that of many others) is not famous — nor even well known — merely because his career was not a *dashing* one; although not many men have served their country as faithfully as he. As one of the earliest propagators of the cause of American Independence he was not, at first, popular; but when the nation was aroused, and he, as a leader, attacked the oppressive foe, his fame *should* have been great. But as a general on the field of battle he did not star, however lofty was his ambition, and however profound his knowledge of military science. Nevertheless, his services were invaluable for the winning of the war in the less active fields. As a public servant he was almost constantly on duty — holding a responsible public position until the day of his death. Since we cannot say that he attained the summit of "the steep where Fame's proud temple shines afar," we record the name of WILLIAM HEATH merely as a "Christian soldier" and as an "honest patriot" — an American in spirit and in action.

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† *New England Magazine*, p. 519.

By-Laws.

I. NAME.

This Society shall be known as the ROXBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

II. OBJECTS.

The objects for which the Society shall be maintained shall be as follows:

- 1st. To perpetuate the history of Roxbury and its military citizens and organizations.
- 2d. To encourage the volunteer militia.
- 3d. To advocate measures and principles that will tend to strengthen the patriotism of the community.

III. OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES.

The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, an Executive Committee consisting of nine members, including the President and Secretary, who shall be members ex-officiis, and a Board of Trustees of the Permanent Fund consisting of five members.

The duties of the President, Vice-Presidents and Secretary shall be such as ordinarily pertain to such officers, and such other duties as the Executive Committee may at any time request of them. The Secretary shall also serve as Treasurer of the Society and as Clerk of the Executive Committee.

IV. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The policy and the management of the Society, the admission and discharge of members, remission of dues, control of expenditures, auditing of accounts, arrangements for the stated meetings and annual dinner, maintenance of headquarters, charge of Society property, except the funds and property in the hands of the Board of Trustees of the Permanent Fund, and all other matters pertaining to its welfare, except nomination of officers, shall be vested, with full powers, in the Executive Committee, subject to such votes or orders as may be passed by the Society.

V. MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the second Wednesday of December in each year, at which meeting the President, Secretary, and Board of Trustees of the Permanent Fund shall make a report, and at which all officers, excepting the members of the Board of Trustees of the Permanent Fund, shall be elected to serve for one year thereafter, or until their successors are duly elected.

The Society shall hold meetings on the second Wednesday of March, June, and September, and at such other times as the President may order, and every member shall be mailed a printed notice of all meetings, at least three days before the date for holding said meetings.

The Society may hold an annual dinner, on such day as the Executive Committee may determine.

As far as practicable, all meetings of the Society shall be held within the limits of the former town of Roxbury, and all orders, notices, and communications shall be dated "Roxbury."

Ten members shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Society.

No subject of a sectarian or political nature shall be discussed or acted upon at any meeting or gathering of the Society.

VI. ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

Any person interested in the objects of the Society, and who shall be acceptable to the Executive Committee, shall be eligible for membership.

All applicants for membership shall sign a printed form of application, which shall be endorsed by a member of the Society and filed with the Secretary, who shall lay the same before the Executive Committee for their action. A majority vote of any legal meeting of the Committee shall be necessary for admission.

VII. WITHDRAWAL OR DISCHARGE OF MEMBERS.

Any member desiring to withdraw from the Society shall notify the Secretary in writing of his desire, and upon receipt of such communication by the Secretary, he shall be considered as having withdrawn his membership, and the Secretary shall make a minute to that effect on the records

of the Executive Committee, and notify the person withdrawing of that fact, and shall report such withdrawal to the Society at its next meeting.

The Executive Committee shall have power to terminate the membership of any member who shall be in arrears of dues for two successive years after proper notice to said delinquent; and in case of such action by the Committee the member shall be notified by the Secretary.

VIII. LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

Any member who, upon his admission, or at any subsequent time, shall pay into the treasury through the Secretary the sum of Twenty-five Dollars, shall become a Life Member, and shall not thereafter be subject to the regular annual dues, but in all other respects his standing shall be the same as that of other members.

IX. HONORARY MEMBERSHIP.

Persons who have rendered unusual service to the Society, valuable correspondents, and former residents of Roxbury whose public records have been meritorious, may be elected Honorary Members of the Society, being nominated by the Executive Committee and elected by a two-thirds vote of members present at the annual meeting; they shall not be subject to any dues, and shall have all the privileges of other members.

X. ASSESSMENTS.

Every application for membership shall be accompanied by an entrance fee of One Dollar which, if the application be granted, the Secretary shall turn into the treasury of the Society, and which, if the application be not granted, he shall promptly return to the applicant.

Every member shall pay an annual assessment of One Dollar, which shall be due on the first day of January of each year, and be paid to the Secretary as soon as possible thereafter; provided, however, that from members admitted subsequent to the second Wednesday of September in any year no such assessment shall be due on the first day of January next following.

XI. BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PERMANENT FUND.

The Society shall elect, as hereinafter provided, five of

its members who shall constitute a Board of Trustees of the Permanent Fund. They shall have full charge and custody of all funds and property committed to their care by the Society, or by donation for either general or special purposes, and all bequests left to the Society by will.

The members of said Board shall be elected as follows: At the annual meeting in December, 1901, one member shall be chosen to serve for one, two, three, four, and five years respectively, and at each succeeding annual meeting, one member shall be elected for five years to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of any member. The term of office of any member shall commence on the day of his election.

If the Society shall fail to fill any vacancy in said Board at the annual meeting, or for any cause shall not hold an annual meeting during the month of December of any year, then the Executive Committee shall proceed to fill such vacancy, and the Trustee so elected shall serve until the next annual meeting of the Society, when an election for a Trustee to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term shall be held. Vacancies during the year caused by death or resignation shall not be filled until the next annual meeting of the Society, unless the number of Trustees is thereby reduced to less than three, in which case a special meeting of the Society shall be called by the President to fill such vacancies for the unexpired term.

Said Board shall be organized by the election among themselves of a Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer. They may adopt any rules for their procedure, government, and care of property, not conflicting with the By-Laws of the Society or the act of incorporation.

The Board shall make an annual report of receipts and expenditures to the Society at its annual meeting, and the books and vouchers of the Board may be audited at any time by any committee appointed by the Executive Committee of the Society, and shall be so audited as often as once in every year.

Not more than two members of the Trustees shall at any time be elected members of the Executive Committee of the Society.

No Trustee shall be paid any salary or compensation for his services as Trustee or as Chairman, Secretary or Treasurer of said Board of Trustees.

The Trustees shall deposit all moneys coming into their possession in some bank or trust company where interest is allowed on deposit, or invest the same in the class of securities that Massachusetts Savings Banks are allowed to invest in, and shall not make any appropriations or expenditures out of said funds until the principal and one-half of the accumulated interest from said investments or deposits shall amount to the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars. The other half of said interest shall be kept in a separate account, and may be expended at the discretion of the Trustees in the necessary expenses of the Board, or by transferring to the treasury of the Society, for general or specific purposes, such amounts as they may deem expedient; they shall consider any request made by the Society for an appropriation from said interest fund, but shall have full power to accede to or decline such request.

When said fund shall have reached the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars, or at any time thereafter, said Trustees may at their discretion invest the same in the erection or purchase of a building which shall be located in Roxbury, for the purpose of earning an income, and also in which there shall be provided suitable rooms for the purposes of the Society, but no such building shall be contracted for or erected until the plans for the same are approved by two-thirds of the Executive Committee of the Society.

The Trustees, at any time after said fund shall have increased to the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars, may make appropriations out of said fund for the erection of monuments or other suitable memorials in honor of historic personages, objects or events connected with the history of Roxbury as a town or city, or as part of the City of Boston, and may for such purposes make such appropriations in combination with the City of Boston, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, or any society, corporation, or association, provided such appropriation shall not reduce the funds of the Trustees to an amount less than Fifty Thousand Dollars, or in case said Fifty Thousand Dollars has been invested in said building, to less than Five Thousand Dollars.

All real estate which may in any manner come to the Society shall be taken and stand in the name of the Corporation, but the management thereof shall be in the hands of the Trustees.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Society nor the Trustees from accepting contributions of money for

specific or general purposes and expending the same.

XII. AMENDMENTS.

Amendments may be made to the By-Laws in the following manner:

Any proposed amendment presented in writing at a regularly called meeting of the Society shall be read at that meeting and referred to the Executive Committee for their consideration.

If such proposed amendment meets the approval of the Executive Committee they shall report back the amendment to the Society at the next meeting for its action, and a copy of the proposed amendment shall be inserted in the call for said meeting.

If the Executive Committee disapproves of the proposed amendment they shall report such action to the Society at its next meeting, and said amendment cannot be again proposed until after the next annual election of the officers of the Society.

Amendments must receive the votes of two-thirds of the members present and voting when final action is taken in order to be adopted.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT.

I.

Article X of the By-Laws is hereby amended by inserting after the word "Dollar", wherever said word appears, the words:—and Fifty Cents,—so as to read as follows:—

X. ASSESSMENTS.

Every application for membership shall be accompanied by an entrance fee of One Dollar and Fifty Cents which, if the application be granted, the Secretary shall turn into the treasury of the Society, and which, if the application be not granted, he shall promptly return to the applicant.

Every member shall pay an annual assessment of One Dollar and Fifty Cents, which shall be due on the first day of January of each year, and be paid to the Secretary as soon as

possible thereafter; provided, however, that from members admitted subsequent to the second Wednesday of September in any year no such assessment shall be due on the first day of January next following.

(Adopted December 11, 1918.)

II.

Article III of the By-Laws is hereby amended by striking out in the third line of said Article the word "nine" and substituting therefor the word "twelve," and by inserting in said line after the word "President" the word "Vice-Presidents," so as to read as follows:

III. OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES.

The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, an Executive Committee consisting of twelve members, including the President, Vice-Presidents and Secretary, who shall be members *ex-officiis*, and a Board of Trustees of the Permanent Fund consisting of five members.

The duties of the President, Vice-Presidents and Secretary shall be such as ordinarily pertain to such officers, and such other duties as the Executive Committee may at any time request of them. The Secretary shall also serve as Treasurer of the Society and as Clerk of the Executive Committee.

(Adopted March 12, 1919.)

Members.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Capt. Isaac Harold Angel,	Hon. Charles S. Hamlin,	
Hon. Edwin U. Curtis,	Hon. Albert F. Hayden,	General Nelson A. Miles,
Rev. James De Normandie,	Col. Warren Putnam Newcomb,	
Rear-Admiral Charles O'Neil,	Lieut-Col. John Perrins.	

LIFE MEMBERS.

Sherwin L. Cook,	Hon. Eugene N. Foss,
Col. William A. Gaston,	Newton Mackintosh,
Walter R. Meins,	Henry P. Nawn,
Hugh Nawn,	George Hale Nutting,
Charles E. Osgood,	John D. Williams.

Adlow, Elijah
Adlow, Nathan
Alden, Gustavus F.
Aldrich, Charles E.
Alexander, Col. Winthrop
Andrews, Augustus
Andrews, Hon. Richard F.

Babcock, Frank M.
Bacon, Anselm L.
Bacon, Augustus
Bacon, Horace
Baker, Walter H.
Balch, Walter H.
Ballantyne, John
Ballantyne, Walter
Beal, B. Leighton
Beal, William W.
Beardsley, Addison P., D.D.S.
Berger, C. Louis
Bilodeau, Thomas H.
Binney, Matthew
Bird, Capt. Lewis J.

Bisbee, Ellsworth O.
Bixby, Lieut. Luther W.
Blaikie, J. Franklin
Bleiler, Charles
Bleiler, Frederick
Bleiler, John
Bolster, Stanley M.
Bolster, Hon. Wilfred
Bolton, Fred E.
Boody, Milton B.
Boothby, Oren C.
Borofsky, Samuel H.
Brackett, George A.
Brennan, Francis J.
Brett, John A.
Brooks, Herbert G.
Buffinton, Ernest R.
Buffinton, Eugene L.
Bunker, Alfred
Burlen, Melancthon W.
Burwell, Herbert
Butcher, Charles
Byrne, Harry C.

Calder, Capt. Augustus P.
 Calderwood, Samuel H., M.D.
 Callanan, Sampson A., M.D.
 Carney, James H.
 Carr, Albert E.
 Cate, Martin L.
 Chapman, Edward K.
 Charak, William
 Chesley, Edwin E.
 Cohen, Abraham K.
 Cohen, David
 Colgan, Maj. James W.
 Collins, Hugh H.
 Connor, Edward F.
 Conway, Joseph A.
 Cook, Hon. Alonzo B.
 Corey, George H.
 Cottrell, Charles T.
 Cousens, Charles W.
 Cousens, William G.
 Coxwell, J. Edward Grinfield
 Cressey, Darwin M.
 Crosby, Thomas
 Cruff, Fred E.
 Curtis, Nelson

Daly, Bernard T., M.D.
 Daly, George
 Dana, Lieut. James W.
 Daniels, Nathan H.
 Davis, Charles L.
 Davis, Frederick S.
 Davis, Hon. William W.
 Dorr, Jonathan
 Dorr, Tileston

Edwards, Renfrew I.
 Emery, William H., M.D.
 Epstein, A. David
 Esselen, Gustavus J.
 Estabrook, Fred C.
 Farnham, Onsville M.
 Faunce, Charles M.
 Faunce, James B.

Ferdinand, Frank
 Ferguson, Bennett S.
 Ferguson, Kenneth A.
 Fields, Albert N.
 Fisher, George L.
 Fisk, Everett O.
 Fitzgerald, Hon. William T. A.
 Flanagan, James R.
 Flanagan, Thomas
 Flynn, James F.
 Fogg, Maj. David H.
 Foley, Matthew F.
 Foster, Albert J.
 Foster, Arthur L.
 Frederick, Edward L.
 Frink, Leonard A.
 Fuller, Charles R.

Galligan, Eugene T., M. D.
 Gammon, Irving P.
 Gardner, Luther B.
 Garrison, Charles H.
 Gaskin, Job E.
 Gilman, Comdr. John E.
 Gilman, John E., Jr.
 Ginzberg, Albert A.
 Gleason, Clarence W.
 Goode, George W., D.O.
 Granger, Frank E.
 Greene, Thomas F., M.D.
 Greene, William H., M.D.

Harris, Charles N.
 Hatch, Edward A.
 Hatch, Lincoln D.
 Hawley, George H., D.D.S.
 Hawley, Capt. William H.
 Hayden, Richard J.
 Heath, Victor A.
 Hodges, Frederick S.
 Hoffman, Henry E.
 Hohenstein, Henry
 Holder, Herbert A.
 Hooton, Horace J.
 Houghton, Frank

Houston, Charles R.
Howard, Otis M.
Howe, Alfred H.

Jernegan, Elliot C.
Jones, Lewis L.
Jordan, Col. Jediah P.
Jordan, William M.
Joy, Capt. Mellen R.

Keefe, Garrett H.
Keen, Joseph H.
Keening, Fred B.
Kelley, Gustavus A.
Kellogg, Frederic L., M.D.
Kelly, Edward C.
Kelly, John L.
Kenney, James T.
Kenney, Joseph J.
King, Harvey
Kinsman, Raymond M.
Kittredge, William R.
Klemm, Frederick W.
Knapp, George J.
Knowles, James G.

Lane, J. Harold
Lane, Richard J.
Leland, William S.
Loring, Harrison
Lowe, Frank O.
Lowe, Herman A.
Lyon, Albert W.

Macdonald, James A.
Marston, Irving G.
Marston, John M.
Mazur, Louis
McCullagh, Frank R., D.M.D.
McKinnon, Louis C.
McLeod, J. Scott, M.D.
McMahon, Philip L.

Meins, Lieut. Carroll L.
Melcher, Woodberry S.
Millett, George A.
Mitchell, Herbert V.
Mooar, Clarence T.
Morrison, Lieut. Barnard
Morton, George C.
Munroe, Charles E.
Murray, Patrick E., Jr.

Nason, Capt. George H.
Nay, Frank N.
Newcomb, Irving F.
Newell, Charles W.
Norton, Francis A.

O'Brien, Maurice J.
O'Brien, Thomas J.
O'Connell, Maurice J.
O'Connell, M. Winthrop
Olin, Edwin R.

Packard, Gardner F.
Page, Rev. Charles L.
Parker, Col. Bowdoin S.
Parker, Eliab
Patch, William T., M.D.
Peabody, Joseph D.
Perkins, George W.
Perrins, Lieut-Col. William A.
Perry, Francis A.
Pigeon, James C. D., M.D.
Poland, Lewis N.
Price, Julius
Prior, David J.

Quint, Abraham S.

Redmond, John C.
Reed, William Howell
Rhoades, Capt. Charles W. C.
Richardson, John S.
Rockwell, George A.

owe, Harry S.
 ugg, Frederic W.
 ugg, Robert B.
 uhl, Edward
 umrill, Frank
 umrill, William S.
 uss, Willis R.
 yyan, Charles N.
 yyan, Capt. Thomas

 avage, Richard J.
 ales, Henry
 chooner, Joseph Y.
 hubarth, C. Turner
 ott, Charles T.
 ott, John A.
 eaver, Charles M.
 eaver, Hon. Edward
 eaver, Llewellyn D.
 ay, Frederick
 ay, Michael F.
 uman, Edwin A.
 uman, Sidney E.
 lbert, Coleman
 nnett, George J.
 nnett, George J., Jr.
 nth, Arthur W.
 nth, Waldo H.
 ow, Frederick S., M.D.
 omers, Clarence W.
 onnheim, Elias H.
 parhawk, Edward E.
 parrow, Charles K.
 plaine, Rt. Rev. Mgr. M. J.
 arratt, Clarence W.
 evens, Harry E.
 evenson, Theodore E.
 iles, George M.

Stoneman, David
 Supple, Rt. Rev. Mgr. P. J.
 Swain, William N.
 Swan, Charles H.
 Sweet, William L.
 Swig, Benjamin H.

 Tappan, Ernest S.
 Thomasson, Aaron H., M.D.
 Thompson, J. Gifford
 Thwing, Walter Eliot
 Tinkham, S. Everett
 Tracy, Edward F.
 Tripp, Frank F.

 Van Amringe, William B.
 Vanderwarker, James R.

 Wardell, Frank
 Waterman, Frank S.
 Waterman, Joseph Rowell
 Watson, James A.
 Webber, Abraham C.
 Weiffenbach, George
 Weinz, Henry L.
 White, H. Warren, M.D.
 Whittier, Alvin W.
 Wiggin, Arthur M.
 Wiggin, Charles E.
 Wilde, Albion D.
 Wilde, Irving H.
 Williams, Charles T.
 Williams, David W.
 Willmott, Rev. Benjamin A.
 Wright, James F.

Yendley, Joseph R.

In Memoriam.

George A. Tainter,
Deceased January 22, 1919.

Hon. Richard Sullivan,
Deceased February 3, 1919.

Henry Lowell Hiscok,
Deceased February 8, 1919.

Dependence S. Waterman,
Deceased May 30, 1919.

Rev. Henry M. King,
Deceased June 16, 1919.

Francis Haller,
Deceased July 12, 1919.

John F. Dever,
Deceased September 6, 1919.

Hon. Charles T. Gallagher,
Deceased September 28, 1919.

Chandler Wright,
Deceased November 9, 1919.

Daniel A. Cronin,
Deceased November 18, 1919.

Charles T. Barry,
Deceased December 1, 1919.



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